

3-2006

Vol. 16, No. 06 (March 2006)

Follow this and additional works at: <http://www.repository.law.indiana.edu/resipsa>

---

#### Recommended Citation

"Vol. 16, No. 06 (March 2006)" (2006). *Res Ipsa Loquitur*. Paper 66.  
<http://www.repository.law.indiana.edu/resipsa/66>

This Newsletter is brought to you for free and open access by the Law Library Publications at Digital Repository @ Maurer Law. It has been accepted for inclusion in Res Ipsa Loquitur by an authorized administrator of Digital Repository @ Maurer Law. For more information, please contact [wattn@indiana.edu](mailto:wattn@indiana.edu).

# Res Ipsa Loquitur

Newsletter of the



Law Library

Indiana University School of Law - Bloomington

Volume 16, Number 6

March 2006

---

## NEWS FLASH! CONSTITUTIONS OF THE COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD NOW ONLINE.

By Ralph Gaebler, International & Foreign Librarian

The Law Library recently subscribed to the electronic version of *Constitutions of the Countries of the World*. The Library long subscribed to the printed version of this reference source, which provides translations of all national constitutions, together with some introductory information about them.

Access to *Constitutions of the Countries of the World* is via a link on the Library's Online Resources page. The link is listed in the Foreign and International category. The database is set up to recognize IP addresses, so there is no need to use a username and password. In addition, there is also a link to the electronic version from the bibliographic record for the printed set in IUCAT.

Two kinds of searches are possible. The Browse function permits the researcher to select individual constitutions from an alphabetical list of countries. Linking on a country name will retrieve the original version of that country's current constitution, as well as translations of all amending legislation, listed under the heading "Constitutional Documents." Each translated document is accompanied by an introductory note, which is listed as a separate document. Once a document is selected, a separate tab, entitled "Document Details," provides information on date of adoption and coming-into-force, copyright, as well as translation source and type (e.g., official, unofficial, proprietary).

In many cases, earlier versions of the country's constitution will also be listed under the heading "Historical Documents." Not all of the historical material that first appeared in the printed version of *Constitutions of the Countries of the World* has yet migrated to the online version. Therefore, the Library has retained its existing collection of printed constitutions, though the print subscription will no longer be updated. These bound volumes have been moved to the stacks, and are shelved under the call number K3157 .A2 B589.

The Quick Search function permits the researcher to search the text of multiple constitutions simultaneously. For example, one could easily do a global search to determine which of the world's constitutions permit advisory constitutional review (i.e., determination of constitutionality before enactment of the subject legislation). Unfortunately, there is no subject index to assist the researcher in  
(continued on page 2)

### WHAT'S INSIDE?

NEW AND NOTEWORTHY	2
SPOTLIGHT ON GOV. DOCS	2-3
JUMPSTART	3-4
SUGGESTION BOX	3
INDIANA LEGAL HISTORY	4
WORKING THE HALLS	4
SPRING BREAK HOURS	4

constructing a search that will retrieve comprehensive results, but this deficiency is partly mitigated by the availability of automatic retrieval of synonyms. There is a Help tab which provides a link to a brief but quite useful guide to Boolean Search Syntax, which will greatly improve the quality of searches. Moreover, the Quick Search function permits the researcher to modify the parameters of the search in a variety of ways.

The Max Planck Institute for Comparative Public Law and International Law, at the University of Heidelberg, recently assumed editorship of *Constitutions of the Countries of the World*. This should result in more consistent and more detailed commentary as the database develops. In the past, the introductory notes have been very uneven, but the quality and depth of the commentary will undoubtedly improve with time. Hopefully, *Constitutions of the Countries of the World* will eventually become not just a source of constitutional texts in English, but also an online encyclopedia of comparative constitutional law.

---

## NEW & NOTEWORTHY: ENDEMIC UNHAPPINESS.

Litowitz, Douglas. *The Destruction of Young Lawyers: Beyond One L*. Akron: University of Akron Press, 2005. [KF 298 .L58 2005]



The second paragraph of Douglas Litowitz's new book reads:

... It is now well established that public perception of lawyers is at an all-time low; lawyers are reporting record levels of dissatisfaction, substance abuse, and mental illness; one-third of attorneys appear to be clinically depressed, alcoholic, or addicted to drugs; and attorneys are reporting anxiety levels at least double (and perhaps up to five times greater than) those of the general population. For the first time in recent memory, a cottage industry has sprung up to help lawyers find ways to leave the profession, and indeed a recent survey by the New York Law Journal found that 40 percent of young associates at large firms plan to leave the profession. All of the available evidence – anecdotal and statistical – points to the inescapable conclusion that the legal profession makes young people unhappy, anxious, depressed, and desperate. [footnotes removed]

Litowitz, an in-house counsel for a Chicago hedge fund, is not the first to note the growing dissatisfaction that many attorneys have for their chosen profession. The American Bar Association started taking notice back in the early 1990's when they published *At The Breaking Point: The Report of a National Conference on the Emerging Crisis in the Quality of Lawyers' Health and Lives, and its Impact on Law Firms and Client Services* [KF 297 .R36 1991]. Since the ABA report, a number of studies

have addressed the issue of "professional burn-out," usually recommending that attorneys learn to balance their professional and personal lives through a myriad of self-help and pop-psychology coping mechanisms.

Rather than try to change the individual attorney, Litowitz believes the profession needs to be changed. The book follows his "six distinct causes of dissatisfaction among young lawyers:"

1. Law school ("it teaches so little in exchange for subjecting law student to a grueling mixture of fear, anxiety, and tedium.")
2. The bar exam ("a ridiculous, pointless, and outdated rite of passage serving no practical purpose.")
3. The transformation of law into a business that pretends to be a profession ("In the maddening crush for profits and billable hours, everything that was scholarly and noble about the practice of law becomes quantified, and each person is judged numerically.")
4. The pressure upon lawyers to practice in a firm setting instead of as a solo practitioner ("sociologists have long pointed out that groups are more ruthless than individuals.")
5. The struggle with the technological changes that have made the practice of law less humane and increasingly mechanized ("The law office has become an electronic sweatshop and the lawyer has become what Marx called 'a mere appendage to the machine.'")
6. Mental Dysfunction ("Like abused kids who develop multiple personalities as a coping mechanism, young lawyers learn to split off their true self from a false lawyer-self that relies on instrumental rationality and nit-picking.")

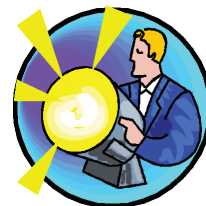
Litowitz is sure to draw some fire from the legal establishment and perhaps from the mental health establishment as well, but he raises some fascinating questions that deserve to be answered.

*Richard Vaughan*  
*Acquisitions & Serials Control Librarian*

---

## SPOTLIGHT ON GOV DOCS: STATISTICS

This month's *Spotlight on Gov Docs* shines on resources for government statistics. Government statistics can make a reliable and scholarly addition to any research project because they are considered authoritative by scholars and experts. Other reasons for using government statistics include: they are gathered and published regularly; their methodology is disclosed; they are easily accessed via agency web sites and they're free!



Places to start your research:

**Statistical Abstract of the United States** is the guide to data (continued on page 3)

from the Census Bureau and other federal agencies. It covers all aspects of American life and includes historical statistics dating back to 1878. This source is available both in print and on the web at [www.census.gov/statab/www](http://www.census.gov/statab/www).

**FedStats** is the government gateway to statistics for more than seventy federal agencies. This web source ([www.fedstats.gov](http://www.fedstats.gov)) provides links to individual agencies by subject or alphabetically by agency. FedStats includes contact information for whom to call or write if you have questions on statistical content. FedStats has A to Z topic links, which provide easy access to statistical data on the topic of your choice, and includes links to state, county, and local area data. FedStats also provides links to budget documents, working papers, the Federal Register, and "FastFacts" (summaries of government statistics published by individual agencies).

**Stat-USA** provides one-stop electronic browsing for business, economic, and trade information from more than fifty federal agencies and from a few non-governmental entities as well. It provides daily economic news, the latest statistical releases, and information by subject (such as export and international trade). Stat-USA is free for use only in depository libraries at [www.stat-usa.gov/](http://www.stat-usa.gov/).

**The U.S. Census Bureau** publishes more statistics than any other agency. Most Census Bureau data are available through the Census Bureau's web site at [www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov), which includes more than 60,000 bibliographic and textual products. Census.gov includes historical information, as well as the most recent Census data, and includes increasing amounts of background information as well as tables that supplement published articles and studies. The "Subject A to Z" link provides quick topical access to the site (e.g., censuses on agriculture, economics, trade). The QuickFacts tool provides statistical profiles of state and county geographical areas. Other data access tools include:

- The American FactFinder – supports the Economic Census, the American Community Survey, the 1990 Census, Census 2000 and the latest Population Estimates.
- Censtats – includes Census Tract Street Locator, County Business Patterns, Zip Business Patterns, International Trade Data, and more.
- Online Mapping Tools – using TIGER and the American Fact Finder.
- US Gazetteer – Place name and ZIP code search engine.
- DataFerrett – a tool and data librarian that searches and

retrieves data across federal, state, and local surveys, executes customized variable recoding, creates complex tabulations and business graphics.

Census.gov also includes online tutorials for understanding and using federal statistics. If you can't find the data that you are looking for, you can visit the "Question and Answer Center" or email a Census Bureau expert with your question.

For information on additional statistical resources, please visit our research guide, "Online Resources for Government Statistics and Data," at the online collection of Law Library research guides, available at [http://www.law.indiana.edu/library/services/lib\\_res.shtml](http://www.law.indiana.edu/library/services/lib_res.shtml).

*Jennifer Bryan,*  
*Documents Librarian*

## JUMP START RETURNS!

The extremely popular "Jump Start" research program will return to the Law Library later on this spring. The program, designed by the Reference Librarians, will again work towards preparing law students for summer clerkships and the first year of practice. In addition to sessions on traditional legal research, there will also be sessions dealing specifically with the Web based applications. During last year's sessions, a number of students learned the necessary research skills for dealing with materials such as legislative history, administrative law and the regulatory process, and computer-assisted legal research.

Following the formula established in previous years, each of the "Jump Start" sessions will begin with a brief review of the basic legal resources so that every student has a complete grasp of the legal research process. The librarians will also provide information about more specialized types of reference books, including practice aids and form books. The "Jump Start" sessions will then focus on individual student problems and questions about legal research, with an emphasis on the type of practice student participants will be seeing in the summer. The Reference Librarians will also describe how the Law Library can continue to serve alumni through research assistance and the copying of hard-to-locate cases, briefs, articles, documents, etc..

During the Internet sessions, Stephanie Marshall, the  
(continued on page 4)

## THE SUGGESTION BOX

Every month in this space Associate Director Linda Fariss responds to a suggestion from the Suggestion Box.

**Suggestion:** Something I've been thinking about for the last 5 ½ semesters - why don't we just go ahead and fix the curtains on the ceiling? I sued to pretend that Sloth from Goonies shredded them while yelling "Hey you guys" but now that gets old - and count me as a vote for fixin' the dang thing!

**Response:** Surely you don't think we are unaware of this problem??!! I can assure you that we have been trying to get this shade fixed for longer that the 5 ½ semesters you have been thinking about it! There are numerous problems with the repair - we will only let Physical Plant fix it during particular times, i.e. when students are not here studying; they have to build a scaffolding over the atrium in order to reach the shade; and, the number one reason, they tell us they don't have the money to fix it! We do have an ally in our attempt to have it repaired - the Fire Marshall thinks it must be fixed and is trying to intervene on our behalf. I promise you we will continue to try to get the "dang thing" fixed but it will probably not be during your time here! Thanks for the suggestion.!



Electronic Services Librarian, will discuss applications and uses of these extraordinary computer sources in the law office and on the job. The Internet sessions will include hands-on exploration of the various Web sources.

If you have any questions about the "Jump Start" programs, be sure to drop by the Reference Office and speak to a reference librarian. We'd especially like to hear from those of you who already know in what jurisdiction you'll be working this summer and any special areas of law with which you'll be dealing. We plan to tailor the "Jump Start" sessions to your particular needs in order to make the program a continuing success.

*Keith Buckley*  
Collection Development Librarian

## INDIANA LEGAL HISTORY

In the December issue of the *Indiana Magazine of History* there is an interesting article on Indiana's legal history written by Indiana Chief Justice Randall Shepard and IUPUI history professor David Bodenhamer. The article is a draft of an introduction the authors are writing for the book *The History of Indiana Law*, edited by Shepard and Bodenhamer and it is an overview of Indiana's legal history and the role law has played in the state's history.

Shepard and Bodenhamer base their discussion on the view that for most historians "law is present primarily during the foundational moments in our past—the Northwest Ordinance of 1787, the Constitution of 1816, and the Constitution of 1851. During these events, law is seminal: it is the expression of our highest aspirations, and sometimes—as with the 1851 prohibition of African American immigration—it reveals our deeper shame. At other times, law is largely the result of politics, the true central actor in both versions of the Indiana story. It is the exercise of power—sometimes for good cause, sometimes not—wielded by the legislature or by the governor but only rarely by its chief guardian, the state's courts." [p. 349] They go on to say that "the role of law in Indiana's story is complex. It has been progressive and conservative, enlightened and reactionary, influenced by law elsewhere and isolated from the larger national legal culture. Dominant political and economic interests have wielded it to serve their purposes, but its basic thrust has been democratic, not hegemonic. In a state not known for innovation, Indiana law has been cautiously progressive." [p. 349] Shepard and Bodenhamer

concluded their introduction of the article by stating that "One measure of the law's success and vitality is the degree to which it promotes consensus. By this standard, Indiana's legal culture demonstrates a remarkable consensus on values that continues to shape the state's response to contemporary issues." [p. 350] The authors then conduct an overview of Indiana legal history from the creation of the state at the conclusion of the War of 1812 down to the major constitutional changes approved by the voters in 1970 and 1972 and their impact in the 21st century. They have an extended discussion of the progressive constitutional changes proposed by Governor Thomas Marshall in 1911 and 1912 and the role of the Indiana Supreme Court in the legal maneuvers that prevented its adoption. The changes that occurred in the early 1970's were a result of reforms proposed during the 1960's along with the political upheaval that occurred during that decade. The constitutional changes included authorizing annual sessions by the General Assembly; abandoning partisan contests for the appellate bench with the appointment of appellate judges and retention votes after 10 years; multiple consecutive terms by the governor; and most dramatic in the view of the authors, the role of the state's judiciary as a source of law reform with the tax reassessment cases as one of the examples cited.

Shepard and Bodenhamer conclude by stating that "Whatever the outcome of recent changes, Indiana legal culture will continue to reflect the larger social and political culture of the state itself. Here the historical record is certain: moderation is the Indiana way." [p. 367] The article is titled "The Narratives and Counternarratives of Indiana Legal History" and is in the December 2005 issue of the *Indiana Magazine of History*. The Law Library subscribes to this journal.

*Michael Maben*  
Cataloging Librarian

## LAW LIBRARY SPRING BREAK HOURS March 10-19, 2006

March 10, Friday	7:30 a.m. - 6:00 p.m.
March 11, Saturday	10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.
March 12, Sunday	1:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m.
March 13-17, Monday - Friday	9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
March 18, Saturday	9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
March 19, Sunday	Resume Regular Hours

## WORKING THE HALLS Happy March Birthday to:

Prof. Joe Hoffmann on the 1st  
Prof. Charles Geyh on the 6th  
Asst. Dean Lesley Davis on the 8th  
Prof. John Applegate on the 20th  
Prof. David Fidler on the 29th

Prof. Christiana Ochoa on the 29th  
Reference Librarian Liz  
Goldberg on the 30th

